

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-VDR Antibody
Gene Name	VDR
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat
Tested Application	WB, IHC
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human VDR, different from the related mouse and rat sequences by one amino acid.
Concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Observed MW	48 kDa
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

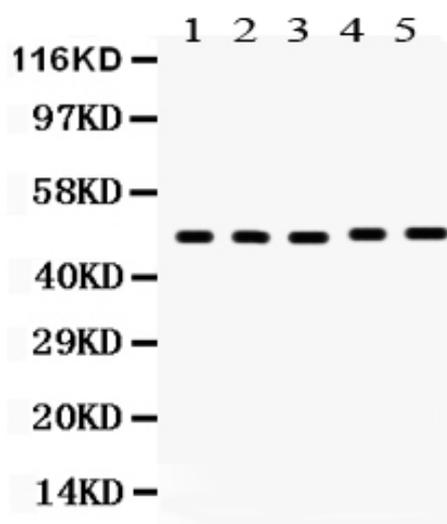
VDR (Vitamin D Receptor), also known as Vitamin D Hormone Receptor, is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Labuda et al. (1991) assigned the VDR gene to 12q12-q14 by in situ hybridization. Using mutation analysis, Jurutka et al. (2000) characterized arg18/arg22, VDR residues immediately N-terminal of the first DNA-binding zinc finger, as vital for contact with the general transcription factor IIB (TFIIB). A natural polymorphic variant of VDR, termed F/M4 (missing a FokI restriction site), which lacks only the first 3 amino acids (including glu2), interacted more efficiently with TFIIB and also possessed elevated transcriptional activity compared with the full-length (f/M1) receptor. Shah et al. (2006) stated that the signaling and oncogenic activity of beta-catenin (CTNNB1) can be repressed by

activation of VDR. Conversely, high levels of beta-catenin can potentiate the transcriptional activity of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3.

Reference

Anti-VDR Antibody被引用在3文献中。

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of VDR using anti-VDR antibody (PB9456). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: Human Placenta tissue lysates,

Lane 2: Rat Kidney tissue lysates,

Lane 3: Rat Liver tissue lysates,

Lane 4: Rat Pancreas tissue lysates,

Lane 5: HELA whole cell lysates.

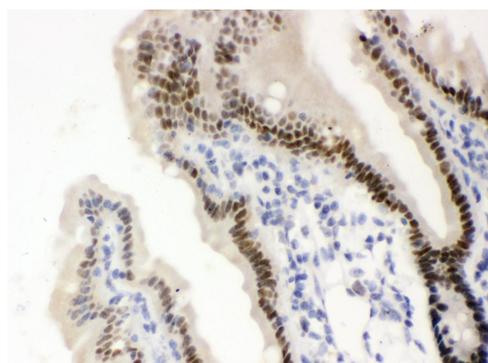
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane.

Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-VDR antigen

affinity purified polyclonal antibody (PB9456) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western

Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for VDR at approximately 48 kDa. The expected band size for VDR is at 48 kDa.

at 48 kDa.



IHC analysis of VDR using anti-VDR antibody (PB9456).

VDR was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of mouse intestine tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-VDR Antibody (PB9456) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.

Product datasheet

Anti-VDR Antibody

Catalog Number: **PB9456**



antibody and ELISA experts

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